

TABLE OF THE MISSIONS OF UPPER CALIFORNIA UNDER THE RELIGIOUS ADMINISTRATION IN 1834.

Names of Missions going north from the south.	Date of foundation.	Distance from preceding Leagues.	Indians.	Horned cattle.	Horses and mules.	Sheep, goats, hogs.	Crops of wheat, maize, etc.
San Diego.....	June 16, 1769.	17	2,500	12,000	1,800	17,000	13,000
San Luis Rey.....	June 13, 1798.	14	3,500	80,000	10,000	100,000	14,000
San Juan Capistrano.....	Nov. 1, 1776.	13	1,700	70,000	1,900	10,000	10,000
San Gabriel.....	Sept. 8, 1771.	18	2,700	105,000	20,000	40,000	20,000
San Fernando.....	Sept. 8, 1797.	9	1,500	14,000	5,000	7,000	8,000
San Buenaventura.....	Mch. 31, 1782.	18	1,100	4,000	1,000	6,000	2,500
Santa Barbara.....	Dec. 4, 1786.	12	1,200	5,000	1,200	5,000	3,000
Santa Inés.....	Sept. 17, 1804.	12	1,300	14,000	1,200	12,000	3,500
La Purísima Concepcion.....	Dec. 8, 1787.	8	900	15,000	2,000	14,000	6,000
San Luis Obispo.....	Sept. 1, 1771.	18	1,250	9,000	4,000	7,000	4,000
San Miguel.....	July 25, 1797.	13	1,200	4,000	2,500	10,000	2,500
San Antonio.....	July 14, 1771.	13	1,400	12,000	2,000	14,000	3,000
N. S. de la Soledad.....	Oct. 9, 1791.	11	700	6,000	1,200	7,000	2,500
Mission del Carmelo.....	June 3, 1770.	15	500	3,000	70	7,000	1,500
San Juan Bautista.....	June 24, 1779.	14	1,450	9,000	1,200	9,000	3,500
Santa Cruz.....	Aug. 28, 1799.	17	600	8,000	800	10,000	2,500
Santa Clara.....	Jan. 18, 1777.	11	1,800	13,000	1,200	15,000	6,000
San José.....	June 18, 1797.	7	2,300	24,000	1,100	19,000	10,000
Dolores de San Francisco.....	Oct. 9, 1776.	18	500	5,000	1,600	4,000	2,500
San Rafael.....	Dec. 18, 1817.	8	1,250	3,000	500	4,500	1,500
San Francisco Solano.....	Aug. 25, 1823.	13	1,300	8,000	700	4,000	3,000
Twenty-one missions on a line of.		262 leag.	30,650	424,000	62,500	321,000	122,500

To the Indians mentioned in the table should be added at least one-half as many whites.

The reign of the church had brought peace and contentment upon the land; the hills teemed with cattle, the soil was cultivated and its resources developed to a greater extent every year. The management and discipline were simple and patriarchal, and so wisely conceived that no exceptions or disorders could possibly occur. The architecture of the missions was of a superior order, nearly all of the same type, differing only in beauty of design and extent of decoration. De Mofras thus describes the mission of San Luis Rey, in San Diego County :

"The building is a quadrilateral. The church occupies one of its wings; the facade is ornamented with a gallery. The building, raised some feet above the soil, is two stories in height. The interior is formed by a court. Upon the gallery

which runs around it open the dormitories of the fathers, of the major-domos, and of travelers, small work-shops, school-rooms, and store-rooms. The hospitals are situated in the most quiet parts of the mission, where the schools also are kept. The young Indian girls dwell in the halls called *el monjero*, and they themselves are called 'nuns' (*las monjas*). Placed under the care of Indian matrons, they learn to make cloths of wool, cotton and flax, and do not leave the monastery (*el monjero*) until they are old enough to be married. The Indian children mingle in the schools with those of the white colonists. A certain number, chosen among the pupils who display the most intelligence, learn music, chanting, the violin, the flute, the horn, the violoncello, and other instruments. Those who distinguish themselves in the carpenter's shop, at the forge, or in agricultural labors are appointed *alcaldes*, or chiefs (overseers), and charged with the direction of a squad of workmen.

"The administrative body of each mission consisted of two fathers, of whom the elder had charge of the interior and of the religious instruction, and